

WHAT SAYS THE CLOCK?

What says the clock when it strikes one?
"Watch," says the clock, "O, watch, little one!"
What says the clock when it strikes two?
"Love God, little one, for God loves you!"
Tell me softly what it whispers at three,
It is, "Be still, little children to come unto me!"
Then, come, gentle lambs, and wonder no more,
The voice of the Shepherd that calls you to love!
And oh, let your young hearts gladly revive
When it echoes so sweetly, "God bless you!" at five.
And remember at six that the fading of day,
That "your life is a vapor that passeth away."
And what says the clock when it strikes seven?
"Of such is the kingdom, the kingdom of heaven."
And what says the clock when it strikes eight?
"Strive, strive to enter in at the beautiful gate!"
And louder, still louder it calls you at nine,
"My son give me the heart of a saint."
And such be the voices responsive at ten,
Hosanna in the highest, hosanna, amen!
And loud let your voices ring at eleven,
"Of such is the kingdom, the kingdom of heaven."
When the deep strokes at midnight the watch-
word shall ring,
"Lo, these are my jewels, these, these with the King!"
—Philadelphia Call.

ONLY A WOMAN'S HEART.

Only a woman's heart, whereon
You have trod in your careless haste;
A thing at best that was once won;
What matter how you have lost it?
Her life is in the future years;
What matters it, by not start,
It is only the sound of dropping tears
As wrung from a woman's heart.
The little worth, for it cost you naught
But a hushed word and a smile;
The fault not hers, if she blindly thought
You were true to the heart of the while;
What if the world of a life-long love
From its broken shrine upstart?
What does it matter to you? You know
It is only a woman's heart.
Only a heart to be thrown away
With the recklessness that a boy
Who, careless of pleasure and wear of play,
Would throw down a broken toy.
The world is fair and the world is wide,
And there's more in the busy mart;
Conscience you know you have put aside;
It is only a woman's heart.
But powerless is your boasted will
To vanquish the ghost of sin;
It has spoken oft, and it whispers still
Your soul's dark chambers in;
In the drama of life you know
You have acted the villain's part,
For you struck at a cruel blow,
And it fell on a woman's heart.
Only a woman's heart, ah, well!
"The little, I tell you,
Whether that's true or false as hell,
You may hang the thought to your selfish heart,
That you're a sinner in the world's eye;
But I brand you thief, for the peace and rest
That you stole from a woman's heart."

A SUPERIOR KNAVE.

"I am going to tell you a story of real life," said a friend to me in the club the other night—a friend who has lived in many countries and seen very much of the world.
"Many years ago I was living in a furnished apartment in Paris. One day my servant brought me the card of Mr. Charles Dumont. The name was not known to me, but I told him to show the gentleman in. A tall and very good-looking fellow entered. He was extremely well developed and I noticed particularly that he wore three very handsome malachite studs and sleeve buttons of the same material. He addressed me in a frank and hearty manner.
"You do not know me, Mr. —," he said, "but we ought to be well acquainted, for I am a nephew of your dear old friend Colonel Charles Merritt, of New Orleans, and I have heard him speak so often and so warmly about you that I cannot regard you as a stranger."
"I was extremely prepossessed by the young fellow's appearance, and delighted to meet a countryman of good connections with time on his hands.
"We soon became very intimate and were much together for some weeks thereafter. Dumont was a very accomplished and agreeable man, and I found him most excellent company.
"One day, returning from a journey, I received a call from a sergeant de ville. I had no idea what he could want with me, but I soon learned.
"Pardon, monsieur," said he "I am sorry to trouble you, but do you know one Mr. Charles Dumont?"
"Yes, very well," said I.
"May I ask if you know him well in America?"
"I was about to answer that I did, when I suddenly recollected that I did not know him well in America. So I said, 'I knew him and his friends there, very well.'
"I regret to inform you, monsieur," said the officer, "that he is in custody, and that his condition for the crime of forgery is demanded by the United States. Will you go with me and see him?"
"Of course, I assented, and in a short time, and after elaborate formalities I was taken to a cell in the prison of St. Pelagie, where I found my new acquaintance, apparently in excellent health and spirits, and jauntily wearing his malachite studs.
"I am sorry to see you here," said I. "How can such a shocking mistake have been made?"
"It was no mistake at all," said he, standing erect, and with perfect coolness. "I am guilty!"
"Good heavens! What do you mean?" I cried.
"I will tell you," said he. "I have deceived you. My name is not Dumont at all. I am Ashley. I am the son of an English gentleman, and lived in Wisconsin until a place was offered me as clerk in a commission house in New Orleans. My work was hard and my salary small, but I always dreamed of the day when I would be rich and assume my rightful position in society. In this direction I was desperately ambitious. One day the devil tempted me. I was sent to the bank with a check for fourteen dollars. The humor seized me to alter it, as a joke, to one for fourteen thousand. I did this in the presence of the cashier. I assure you that I had not the slightest idea but that the teller would notice the alteration and take the thing as I meant it. To my infinite surprise, he handed me the four thousand dollars. When the money was in my hand it suddenly occurred to me that my opportunity had come. A steamer was to sail for Havana in an hour, and on that steamer I took my passage, having just time to reach the wharf with my luggage. From Cuba I went to Spain, then came to Paris. I have been here some time. I have stayed too long, and suppose some one has recognized me. No matter; I have enjoyed myself to the full, and now I must pay the piper. I have only one favor to ask of you. I am a gentleman. Do not let me be ironed. I give my money to meet him on board to try to escape in a row. And by the way, of the \$14,000 which I brought here I have just \$1,000 left.

KANSAS NEWS.

Newspapers Gleaned From the Kansas Press Throughout the State.
On the 9th of December last L. W. Lind, a prominent physician of Clifton, and a married man, eloped with a resident woman named Mrs. Servis, also a resident of Clifton. The husband of the woman made an attempt to follow his wife, but after following them for four months found them at Garden Grove, Iowa, and immediately had Lind arrested by Frank McGrath, sheriff of Mitchell county. Mr. Long took charge of his daughter, who was perfectly willing to return home, as she had been forgiven by her father. She is very pretty, being only 24 years of age. It is said Lind has ruined three other women, and Mr. Long stated that he would send him to the penitentiary. Lind is said to be a handsome man, and possessed of considerable money. When the couple left Mrs. Servis took her little boy, five years old, with her, but sent him back to Clifton from Salt Lake City.
A dispatch from Columbus, Cherokee county says: Fire started in the restaurant of Richard Hirtz, on the east side of the public square, and in fifty minutes buildings owned by D. M. Sovereign, Jane A. Whitcraft, Brannin Bros., G. W. Hoyt, Freeman & Cowley and the upper story over Hoyt & Brannin Bros. The losses on buildings are about as follows: S. M. Sovereign, \$800, insured for \$350; Jane A. Whitcraft, \$1,000, insured for \$1,000; Brannin Bros., \$500, insured for \$400; George W. Hoyt, \$1,000, no insurance; Freeman & Cowley, \$800, no insurance. The losses on stocks were: E. M. Clendenning & Co., grocers, \$4,500, insurance \$3,000; Brannin Bros., stationers, \$4,500, insurance \$3,400; Richard Hirtz, bakery and restaurant, \$2,500, insurance \$1,500; Allison Bros., grocers, \$3,500, insurance \$2,500; J. B. Thurman, physician, fully insured; M. M. Edmonson, attorney, \$200; no insurance; W. R. Brown, jeweler of the peace, all papers and dockets.

Garden City Sentinel: A new scheme is being practiced by sharpers over the country. A man with documents pretending to show his authority; comes in to a neighborhood and wants to hire a lot of men on a new line of railroad or some work in another part of the state, and offers big wages. He requires a certain amount paid down by each one to pay the necessary car fare. The sharpers succeed in getting the eight or ten dollars from each one and suddenly disappears and they hear no more of him. The schemers will take Finney county about this summer.
By the caving in of some dirt in the Monmouth coal shaft at Monmouth, Crawford county, Robert Kinpe and Fred Maahs were buried alive. The mine had been considered in a dangerous condition and work had been stopped, but Maahs decided to continue and did so until his death. Thirty minutes after the accident the men were dug out but they were both dead.
Fire destroyed seven business houses at Melvern, Osage county, the other day, with losses as follows: R. P. Cushman, restaurant, \$150; B. F. Stanfer, \$1,500; W. J. Collier, \$1,000; W. J. Haskins, \$900; J. Hand, \$2,000; S. B. Enderton, \$1,000; W. Shreve, \$1,500; M. Brothers, \$500. All but Stanfer and Cushman were insured for about full value.

Wichita Eagle: The Fort Scott company's new iron bridge at Clearwater is nearly completed. It is one of the most extensive bridges on the road, and is built with two spans of 150 feet 9 inches each, making it a trifle over 300 feet in length. The trusses are twenty-eight feet high, and the total weight of the bridge is 375,000 pounds.
Judge Hindman, of Olathe, added three inmates to the Leavenworth penitentiary, by sentencing George Taylor, a burglar and highwayman, to six years; Charles Harris, a tramp burglar to five years and three months, and H. L. Thompson, a mule thief, to eighteen months.
Commissioners have been issued to the following Kansas postoffices: Jeremiah B. Fuson at Coutsen's Grove, Gilbert L. Kahle at Kelo, Jacob D. Drose at Plympton, Michael J. Keating at Wheaton.
Harper, Harper county, is the first city in the state to act in the matter of a public library. They already have a fine one, and it will be donated to the city as a nucleus around which to build.
Ed. Malloy was convicted of violating the prohibitory law at Kingman, the other day. He was sentenced to thirty days in the county jail and to pay a fine of \$100.
Dr. J. H. Brantford was convicted at Council Grove last week of violating the prohibitory law and was fined \$100, and given thirty days in the county jail.

Clay Center will vote, April 27, on a proposition to give \$100,000 bonds, to aid in building the Omaha, Abilene and Wichita railroad.
One of the best, if not the best, country finance in Kansas is Trego, having redeemed her last dollar of outstanding bonds.
The Good Templars of Meriden, Jefferson county, are making great efforts to have the druggists' license, revoked in their town.
The flouring mill of Markley Brothers, Bennington, Ottawa county, was burned the other day. Loss \$11,500. Insurance \$9,000.
Ottawa Republican: The cows in Anderson county are on a strike. A milk and butter famine is reported from there.
The annual meeting of the Western Kansas Cattle Growers' association will convene at Dodge City, April 16th.
A lodge of the Rebecca degree I. O. O. F. was instituted at Medicine Lodge the other day.
The mayor of LaCygne, Linn county, following after the governor issued an arbor day proclamation.
A man named Lincoln Addensall, committed suicide while in jail at Winfield the other day.
The small-pox scare which has been existing at Paola has entirely abated.

A lodge of the A. F. & A. M. has been instituted at Saratoga, Pratt county.
"Fagan" is the name of a new town being established at Salina.
A lodge of the A. O. U. W. is soon to be established at Salina.
Marion county continues to build stone bridges.

GRAND ARMY GLEANINGS.

Over five hundred comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic assembled at Watertown, D. T., at the third annual encampment of Dakota. J. V. Lucas, the department commander, presided. A resolution was introduced favoring the establishing of the Iowa State Soldiers' Home at Mason City, Iowa, on account of its proximity to Dakota. The resolution was defeated because the comrades believed that the great state or states of Dakota could take care of its own soldiers, and would in due time erect a home within its own borders.

Writing of the Fitz John Porter case the Washington correspondent of the Kansas Knight and Soldier says: "As there is no danger in too much generosity toward a class who, for generations dominated over this country, and who again press forward to draw the reign over us, dictating terms to their conquerors with the first opportunity? As we well know the veteran is made to feel more and more every day—that question, 'who surrendered at Appomattox?' We must cry 'half' and 'who goes there?' e'er long."

Syracuse Journal: The comrades of Hancock Post No. 331 G. A. R. of this place are making arrangements to hold a grand camp fire on the eve of April 19th, being the 25th anniversary of the Baltimore riot, when the first defender of our country was slain, some of the boys being among the troops so cowardly assailed.
Anthony Herald: Conway Springs Post No. 229 G. A. R. was organized last week at Conway Springs, with a membership of thirty-five. Gregory Allen is post commander and J. M. Rowe, adjutant. Now the old soldiers of that thriving burg will have a place to meet and tell how they "fit, bled and died."

J. W. Van Scoyoc, company A. Sixty-fourth Ohio, now living at Lura, Kansas, says it is impossible to tell what regimental flag was first planted on Missionary Ridge. That question is not settled, either, by the great panorama now on exhibition in Chicago.
Anthony Herald: Benton post G. A. R. met the other night and mustered in some new recruits. The post is growing fast and its meetings are becoming more interesting. Old soldiers miss a great deal by not attending them.

W. S. Vador, Company D, Seventh Missouri Cavalry, Atchison, Kan., would like to hear from any member of his company who was in Tyler or camp Ford prison with him in 1865.
Comrade Charles E. Horam, Homer, Ill., is writing a history of the Twenty-sixth Illinois infantry, and hopes to hear from many of the members of that regiment.

The Chicago posts of the G. A. R., are making arrangements for the reception of posts and comrades on their way to and returning from the national encampment.
Council Grove Republican: Our memorial day as it is now called, comes on Sunday this year, and Wednesbury post is making arrangements for its observance.
Toia Democrat: Nineteen applicants were examined last night by the board of pension examiners, which is composed of Drs. Hendricks, Gifford and French.

A Grand Army of the Republic excursion ticket to the national encampment at San Francisco will allow 150 pounds of baggage.
The G. A. R. post at Sterling, Rice county, recently netted \$81.25 from an entertainment which they gave.

Illinois veterans are perfecting arrangements preparatory to erecting a monument to Governor Yates.
A G. A. R. reunion will be held at Burr Oak, September 14th, 16th, 16th, and 17th.

STOCK AND FARMING.

Information Concerning the Principal Interests of Kansas.
Louisville Republican: Several farmers in this locality will plant large fields to timothy seed the coming season. The good results met with by the one or two parties who engage in the business here last year has spurred others up to the belief, that the timothy industry in this section is a money-making, labor-saving industry. One bushel of seed will plant 12 acres. Plant in the hills the same as corn, the same as distance apart and put from two to three seeds in a hill. The time for planting is from the middle of May forward, but never make the planting extend too far into June. Cultivate three times, and if the soil is very foul hoe once and cut all the weeds out of the hills. When the seeds ripen in the fall, and just before they begin to shell out, the head must be cut off from the stalks, similar to broom corn, and placed in bins, free from dampness, and allowed to dry, after which it is very easily and quickly threshed and cleaned by flailing and fanning, and it is then ready for the market.
Fredonia Citizen: The lessons of adversity teach more important facts than prosperity. They should induce our farmers to take greater precaution in selecting seed corn. With the observations of 1885 fresh in memory, and the losses of early planting, caused by using seed corn which was not as sound as could have been selected, there should be no delay in testing the seed to be planted this spring. While late planting has, and will produce a fair crop, it will not do to rely upon, nor is it so profitable. The early planted corn, where the seed used has a perfect grain, is almost certain to return a large yield. The difference between a full stand and a three-quarter stand amounts to a vast quantity in an entire county, being equivalent to many thousands of dollars in cash.
Kansas Farmer: M. B. Keagy, Wellington, Sumner county, breeder of large English Berkshire, recently purchased of H. Williams & Son, Drexels 20th 11147, bred by N. H. Gentry, out of Duchess 4th 7298, and sired by Sovereign 2d. She is one of the best bred sows in the country, and is now in farrow by Plantagenet 2919, who is winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. Mr. E. G. this valuable sow at the very low price of \$100. The sows that comprised his show herd during fairs of last autumn are all in farrow and doing well. All his stock is in excellent condition.
Saratoga Sun: Mr. H. Gifford with in the last ten days has lost about \$100 worth of hogs. He attributes the loss to

the purchase of an animal possessing the germ of cholera, which he placed in the yard along with his own which he knew to be healthy. While the loss is severely felt, a useful lesson is also taught, not only to Mr. Gifford, but to handlers of stock in general, against purchasing strange animals when disease is raging in the country and mixing it with stock of your own raising which you have all reason to believe sound and healthy.
Manhattan Industrialist: This year we saw nothing but "winter" oats, meaning by that the heavy, rather coarse, reddish-colored variety that passes quite generally throughout the state under that name. These oats may be sown safely almost any time in the spring after the frost is out of the ground; but plants of this variety will not nearly survive exposure to a Kansas winter. The time is near at hand when spring oats will be unknown in Kansas. The winter sort yields fully a third more than the common variety, and the quality of the grain is greatly superior to the common shriveled-up Kansas oat.

Council Grove Cosmos: We have taken the pains to interview quite a number of the prominent farmers of this county regarding the present growing crop of wheat. They all agree that where the wheat was protected with snow very little damage has been done, and taking the crop on an average a small per cent has been winter killed. It is also the opinion that Morris county will have a large yield if nothing unforeseen interferes. Stock is also reported in good condition considering the severe winter experienced.

The farmers in the vicinity of Carlyle, Allen county, have organized what they call a "Farmers' Club." It is a month old, and its object is "to endeavor to educate its members in the best methods and highest arts of agriculture, horticulture, poultry and stock raising." It is a praiseworthy enterprise and the example should be followed by the farmers in every township in the state.

Dodge City Globe: Even the young calves are being swindled in their food, and instead of getting a good mess of milk as in former times, they are in some dairies raised without ever tasting pure milk, in that case they have no better chance as well off and just as happy on the milchline which they are fed on, as if they started life on pure milk.

Leonardville Monitor: Farmers should remember that the past winter has been very severe, and the probabilities are that seed corn will be a little uncertain. It would be well to select it with great care, as a bad stand of corn is a thing greatly to be deplored among farmers. It never can be made good. Look carefully after your seed corn.

Dodge City Globe: How to rid the range of animals that kill cattle is a question that will be carefully considered by many of the cattlemen, conventions this spring. The loss by this means in some sections amounts to as much as the loss by the winter storms, and interested parties are determined to stop the leak.

At the public sale of Holstein Freisian cattle held last week at Scottville, by Mr. C. W. Culp, the following averages were made: Two cows brought \$450, average \$225; eight bulls brought \$971; average \$121; ten head brought \$1,371; average \$137.

FARM NOTES.

If you do not know what the potato land needs, apply complete fertilizers till you find out. A ton of potash might be spread upon the land without any result. Plants, like human beings, need a complete food. On some soils a single element will make the food complete, while in others several must be applied. It does not pay to experiment upon the whole piece with a single element.

Every farmer's wife, says Mrs. A. G. Chandler, knows how hard it is to get the husband to spade up the garden. The best way to overcome this difficulty is to move the garden operations out into the potato patch. Plant the vegetables there, in rows, where they can be cultivated by horse power. By putting the garden out there, cleaner culture will be insured.

The notion common among farmers in some sections that all plants, which are to grow upwards—like corn or wheat—must, in order to prosper, have their seeds put in when the moon is waxing; while all that grow downwards—like beets and parsnips—must have the seeds put down in the waning of the moon, has, according to Prof. C. A. Young, never been verified by science, though it has tried to do so.

The quince is too much neglected. It is about as easy to grow as the pear, but it needs manure, and not fence-corner attention. Good quinces usually sell at high rates as compared with other fruits though that doubtless is because they are scarce, and not in demand for eating out of the hand. The market would probably break down if quinces were as plentiful as apples, but there is little danger of the supply ever becoming thus over-abundant.

There is difficulty in storing soft corn in large lots, as it easily molds and becomes injurious to stock and sometimes even poisonous. It is believed that many cases of sickness in cattle and hogs are due to feeding rotten or moldy corn. As soft corn cannot be ground readily the best use of it is to feed it whole to fattening or milch cattle early in the season. It is better for feeding whole to these than the hard ears, while the latter are the best for hogs.

Durort and lack of available food are the two great enemies of great yields of potatoes. The latter can be supplied by fertilizers. We cannot control the seasons. By means of mulching, we can reserve moisture to be used by the plant during the dry season. It is evident that the tuber takes no part in the nourishment of the plant, but that it must be nourished by the plant and its roots. The tuber is so largely made up of water that any lack of supply checks the growth materially.

The common practice of plunging at the same depth every year is apt to make a hard pan by packing the soil below where the share scrapes over. If this depth is varied occasionally the hard pan will be broken up, and this also is a good reason for deeper ploughing than usual sometimes. This extra depth of furrow, however, should be made when the sub-soil is dry. To plow deep in spring when the soil packs from being filled with water only makes the evil worse. In fact, heavy soil should not be ploughed at all when water-soaked, as this often results in permanent injury.

THE KANSAS WHEAT CROP.

Reports From all Sections Show Heavy Losses by Frost and Other Causes. TOPPEKA, April 5.—Secretary Sims, of the state board of agriculture, furnished the following summary of his crop report for the month ending the 31st inst.: "The light yield and unsatisfactory price of winter wheat for 1885, together with the unfavorable condition at seeding time caused a reduction in the area sown last fall, as compared with 1884, of about 16 per cent. The greater part of this loss is found to be in the heavy wheat growing district in the central portion of the state, known as 'the wheat belt.' The counties of Dickinson, Saline, Marion, Persimmon, Sedgewick and Sumner, six of the largest wheat producing counties of the state, show a loss as compared with the area sown in 1884, of 140,000 acres, while all the other counties lying within the belt, with the exception of Russell, Ellsworth, Rice and Ottawa, have lost heavily.
"The eastern third of the state, less noted for wheat culture, has also reduced its area materially, but the loss as compared with that shown by the reports from the central belt is not very important. In the west increased areas have been sown. Reports from the section, where the acreage has been and still remains small, show the area sown last fall to be largely in excess of any former period. As a rule, farmers delayed seeding last fall much beyond the normal period. The seed germinated well, however, but late and while the plant grew well in November and December it was too feeble at the beginning of winter to withstand the unusually cold weather of January and February, and the early sown fields in some of the large wheat-growing districts have been seriously injured by the Hessian fly.

A summary of the reports from 480 correspondents, representing every organized county and some of the unorganized, showing the condition of the crop April 1, clearly indicates that at least 40 per cent of the wheat sown in Kansas last fall has been killed. The loss in the central part of the state, where the greater part of the wheat is grown, is very heavy, ranging in the different counties from 30 to 80 per cent; in the eastern counties from 20 to 30 per cent, and in the west from 5 to 10 per cent. The reports also show the condition of the live plants to be 20 per cent below the vitality and growth of average years at the period under consideration April 1. A summary of the loss in the area sown, as compared with 1884, of 16 per cent winter killed or death from other causes, 40 per cent. The area from which a product may be expected, as compared with the vitality and growth of average years at this date, is 80 per cent."

THE "MARSEILLAISE."

A Once Frolicsome Hymn Officially Decried by the National Hygienic Chamber Magazine.

Of all the airs which deserve to be termed national that of the French "Marseillaise" is, without doubt, the most lively and exciting. "The sound of it," says Carlyle, "will make the blood tingle in men's veins, and whole armies and assemblages will sing it with eyes of weeping and burning, with hearts defiant of death, despair, and devil." Even in times of peace and quietness it is impossible to listen to its animating strains without experiencing a certain thrill, and its effects on an impetuous people in the troublous times of the past may be easily imagined. Such was its power upon the French that it was at one time forbidden to be played or sung, and the prohibition extended until 1879, when the minister of war issued a circular authorizing bands to play the tune at reviews and official ceremonies.

Considering the extraordinary part which the "Marseillaise" has played in the affairs of France, we might not unreasonably expect that the words and air had emanated from some genius who had bestowed much labor and care on their production. And yet, as the story goes, both words and music were written in one night, without any previous sketching out or after elaboration. The author and composer was Rueuse de Lisle, an officer of engineers, who had formerly been a teacher of music. He was greatly admired among his acquaintances for his poetical and musical gifts, and was especially intimate with Baron Dietrich, the mayor of Strasburg. One evening during the spring of 1792 De Lisle was a guest at the table of this family. The baron's resources had been so greatly reduced by the necessities and calamities of war that nothing better than garrison bread and a few slices of ham could be provided for dinner.

Dietrich smiled sadly at his friend, and, lamenting the want of his fare, declared that he would bring forth the last remaining bottle of Rhine wine in his cellar if he thought it would help to inspire De Lisle in the composition of a patriotic song. The ladies signed their approval, and sent for the last bottle of wine the house could boast of. After dinner De Lisle returned to his solitary chamber, and in a fit of enthusiasm with which the wine must have had little enough to do composed the words and music of the song which has immortalized his name. The following morning he hastened with it to his friend Dietrich, in whose house it was sung for the first time, exciting great enthusiasm. A few days afterward it was publicly performed in Strasburg, and on June 25 it was sung at a banquet in Marseilles with so much effect that it was printed at once and distributed among the troops just starting for Paris. They entered the capital singing their new hymn, which they had called, "Chant des Marseillais," and soon the tune was known throughout every part of France.

De Lisle's claim to the authorship was at one time disputed, but the truth of the story which we have given regarding the origin of the air has long since been proved beyond a doubt. It should be mentioned that the French have another national tune, "Partant pour la Syrie," which is, however, not very popular and not very meritorious. All that we need to say of it is that it was composed by Hortense, the mother of Napoleon III.

Hunting for Grouse.

Detroit Free Press: "Occasionally a mighty Nimrod from the city comes out to hunt game in my neighborhood," said a Greenfield farmer yesterday. "A few days ago I saw a swell of a chap edging up through my sugar bush to the wheat field. He had on long-legged boots, and was toggled and belted and strapped out in regular hunter fashion. He looked just for a gun, for anything. He carried a darling of a gun, and he went dodging around as if he expected to start up a Bengal tiger from behind every stump. I took a short cut to the barn and turned the old peacock loose. The old bird understood what he wanted of him. He pulled down his eye at me and started for the back lot. I followed down along the fence, and pretty soon I saw that swell-hunter break cover from the woods. He was after quail, and he soon sighted the peacock. The bird had his tail fanned out and his head up, and could be seen a half a mile away. Nimrod got his gun off his shoulder and began to creep up, and by and by he missed away. I saw the whole chase of shot bear into the ground yards away from the old bird, but he knew his business. Down he fell, wings and legs flopping, and pretty soon he expired. The young man about the same time I did.
"Beautiful shot," says he.
"I reckon," says I, "but what are you hunting?"
"Grouse," says he, "and this is the finest one I ever saw."
"Grouse, you numskull; but you have killed my peacock!"
"Well, the usual results followed. His chin began to quiver, the cold sweat started out, and he wanted to know much I would take to let him off. I sent him to the house to see the old woman. She has got a way of wiping her eyes and choking her voice over the death of that peacock which always brings in \$4 extra. She let this young swell off for \$10, which is the usual price, and as he started down the highway for Detroit the old bird got up and marched back to the barn with a chuckle that set every hen to laughing. That's five times we've played it on the swell Nimrods within six months, and I expect more fun this summer than a horse can draw."

Kansas City Grain and Produce Market. KANSAS CITY, April 4, 1886. The Daily Indicator reports: "There was no session of the board of trade to-day on account of the city election, consequently there is no report of the grain market. The produce market reports are as follows: FLOUR—All grades dull. Quotations are for unestablished brands in car lots—per half bushel in sacks, as follows: No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, \$1.00; No. 3, \$1.00; No. 4, \$1.00; No. 5, \$1.00; No. 6, \$1.00; No. 7, \$1.00; No. 8, \$1.00; No. 9, \$1.00; No. 10, \$1.00; No. 11, \$1.00; No. 12, \$1.00; No. 13, \$1.00; No. 14, \$1.00; No. 15, \$1.00; No. 16, \$1.00; No. 17, \$1.00; No. 18, \$1.00; No. 19, \$1.00; No. 20, \$1.00; No. 21, \$1.00; No. 22, \$1.00; No. 23, \$1.00; No. 24, \$1.00; No. 25, \$1.00; No. 26, \$1.00; No. 27, \$1.00; No. 28, \$1.00; No. 29, \$1.00; No. 30, \$1.00; No. 31, \$1.00; No. 32, \$1.00; No. 33, \$1.00; No. 34, \$1.00; No. 35, \$1.00; No. 36, \$1.00; No. 37, \$1.00; No. 38, \$1.00; No. 39, \$1.00; No. 40, \$1.00; No. 41, \$1.00; No. 42, \$1.00; No. 43, \$1.00; No. 44, \$1.00; No. 45, \$1.00; No. 46, \$1.00; No. 47, \$1.00; No. 48, \$1.00; No. 49, \$1.00; No. 50, \$1.00; No. 51, \$1.00; No. 52, \$1.00; No. 53, \$1.00; No. 54, \$1.00; No. 55, \$1.00; No. 56, \$1.00; No. 57, \$1.00; No. 58, \$1.00; No. 59, \$1.00; No. 60, \$1.00; No. 61, \$1.00; No. 62, \$1.00; No. 63, \$1.00; No. 64, \$1.00; No. 65, \$1.00; No. 66, \$1.00; No. 67, \$1.00; No. 68, \$1.00; No. 69, \$1.00; No. 70, \$1.00; No. 71, \$1.00; No. 72, \$1.00; No. 73, \$1.00; No. 74, \$1.00; No. 75, \$1.00; No. 76, \$1.00; No. 77, \$1.00; No. 78, \$1.00; No. 79, \$1.00; No. 80, \$1.00; No. 81, \$1.00; No. 82, \$1.00; No. 83, \$1.00; No. 84, \$1.00; No. 85, \$1.00; No. 86, \$1.00; No. 87, \$1.00; No. 88, \$1.00; No. 89, \$1.00; No. 90, \$1.00; No. 91, \$1.00; No. 92, \$1.00; No. 93, \$1.00; No. 94, \$1.00; No. 95, \$1.00; No. 96, \$1.00; No. 97, \$1.00; No. 98, \$1.00; No. 99, \$1.00; No. 100, \$1.00; No. 101, \$1.00; No. 102, \$1.00; No. 103, \$1.00; No. 104, \$1.00; No. 105, \$1.00; No. 106, \$1.00; No. 107, \$1.00; No. 108, \$1.00; No. 109, \$1.00; No. 110, \$1.00; No. 111, \$1.00; No. 112, \$1.00; No. 113, \$1.00; No. 114, \$1.00; No. 115, \$1.00; No. 116, \$1.00; No. 117, \$1.00; No. 118, \$1.00; No. 119, \$1.00; No. 120, \$1.00; No. 121, \$1.00; No. 122, \$1.00; No. 123, \$1.00; No. 124, \$1.00; No. 125, \$1.00; No. 126, \$1.00; No. 127, \$1.00; No. 128, \$1.00; No. 129, \$1.00; No. 130, \$1.00; No. 131, \$1.00; No. 132, \$1.00; No. 133, \$1.00; No. 134, \$1.00; No. 135, \$1.00; No. 136, \$1.00; No. 137, \$1.00; No. 138, \$1.00; No. 139, \$1.00; No. 140, \$1.00; No. 141, \$1.00; No. 142, \$1.00; No. 143, \$1.00; No. 144, \$1.00; No. 145, \$1.00; No. 146, \$1.00; No. 147, \$1.00; No. 148, \$1.00; No. 149, \$1.00; No. 150, \$1.00; No. 151, \$1.00; No. 152, \$1.00; No. 153, \$1.00; No. 154, \$1.00; No. 155, \$1.00; No. 156, \$1.00; No. 157, \$1.00; No. 158, \$1.00; No. 159, \$1.00; No. 160, \$1.00; No. 161, \$1.00; No. 162, \$1.00; No. 163, \$1.00; No. 164, \$1.00; No. 165, \$1.00; No. 166, \$1.00; No. 167, \$1.00; No. 168, \$1.00; No. 169, \$1.00; No. 170, \$1.00; No. 171, \$1.00; No. 172, \$1.00; No. 173, \$1.00; No. 174, \$1.00; No. 175, \$1.00; No. 176, \$1.00; No. 177, \$1.00; No. 178, \$1.00; No. 179, \$1.00; No. 180, \$1.00; No. 181, \$1.00; No. 182, \$1.00; No. 183, \$1.00; No. 184, \$1.00; No. 185, \$1.00; No. 186, \$1.00; No. 187, \$1.00; No. 188, \$1.00; No. 189, \$1.00; No. 190, \$1.00; No. 191, \$1.00; No. 192, \$1.00; No. 193, \$1.00; No. 194, \$1.00; No. 195, \$1.00; No. 196, \$1.00; No. 197, \$1.00; No. 198, \$1.00; No. 199, \$1.00; No. 200, \$1.00